## Amusements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 11: "Richelieu." Edwin FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER .- At 1; and 8: "Sara-GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 1: (Holland Testi-

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.-At 2: "Hunted Down." NIBLO'S GARDEN .- At 11 and 8: "The Black Crook." OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and 8: " Wee Willie Win-

STADT THEATER.-"Faust." Mme. Seebach. WALLACK'S THEATER. - At 11: "Ours." Lester

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-Philharmonic NEW-YORK CIRCUS. - At 2 and 8: "Cinderella." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,-Songs, dances, ec-WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2: "The slick Arenger." At 8: "St. George and the Dragon." Thompson Troupe.

## Business Notices.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER are productive of Threat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectua BRONCHIAS TROCKES." They possess real merit, and have proved their officery by a test of many years, baving received testimonials from eminest men who have used them.

\$2,000 worth of Diamonds were stolen from \$2,000 WOTTH OF DIMINIONAL GROUP window. A sneak-thief forced open a second-story window in the house of F. Mayer. Physixth-st., the same night; HOLMES's BURGLAR-ALARN TELEGRAPH gave the slarm, and nothing was lost. In both cases the family were at dinner. E. HOLMES. 7 Marray-st.

EXCURSION TO SYLVAN PARK. sring to examine this property will meet at DEPOT OF N. Y. AND N. HAVEN RAILHOAD! THIS SATURDAY, JAPANETY 28, at 11:20 a. m. Return at 4:39 p. m.

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE was recently decided upon by the Ecumenical Council at Rome, but years ago it was demonstrated that Doorne's Paser Powners was not only the best and cheapest but infallible also. Ask your Grocer for it. Deput, 62 New-st.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CHLERRATED GOLD PRES.
The "best" and cheapest.
Factory 256 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, lat Broadway, corner Twenty-slith-st, sold, by paying \$10 down, and 10 per month, without extra charge. Machines to let. J. T. Ellis. MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, FLOOR HARRO, &c.—HENRY PARKY. Manufacturer and Importer, warerooms, 8, 290 Fourth-ave. Steam Marble Works, 121, 123, 125 Rast 226-st. EUREKA MINERAL WATER-Saratoga Springs Superior to all others in Dyspensin and diseases of the Liver and I BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world Instantaneous harmless, perfect Applied at Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Eold everywhere.

ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an num. Five copies or over, \$3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. To Mail Subscribers.

One Copy, one year, 52 issues ... 9.

To ONE ADDRESS,
all at one Post-Office.
To Copies. \$1 50 each.
20 Copies. \$1 50 each.
And One Extra Copy to each
Ciub.

And One Extra Copy to each
Club.
Club.
Club.

Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greeley; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring.

To subscribers wishing to preserve Mr. Greeley's essays "What I Know of Farmino," and who pay the full price, i. e., \$10 for Daily, \$4 for Semi-Werkly, or \$2 for Werkly Trinune, we will send the pamphlet, post-paid, if request be made at the time of subscribing.

Advertising Rates.

DAHLY TRIBUNE, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2 and 50 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

According to position in the paper.

In making remittances always procure a draft on New-York, or a Post-Office Money Order, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registrated letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so. Terms, cash in advance. Terms, cash in advance.

Address The Tribune, New-York.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-avc., and at No. 46 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-avc., where advertisements for THE TEIBUNE will

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

## TRIPLE SHEET

The negotiations for the surrender of Paris have not been concluded. \_\_\_ It is reported that the Prussians ere in the rear of Bourbaki's army, and that he must either surrender or retire into Switzerland. ---- Cherbourg is crowded with captured German ships. Serious disturbances have occurred in Paris, and several persons have been killed or wounded. \_\_\_\_ Troubu have been removed, and Gen. Vinoy appointed Military Gov.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Schurz spoke on the bill to relieve Congressmen from importanity. The Senate adjourned to Monday. \_\_\_ In the House, the Indian Appropriation bill was passed. The Income Tax Repeal bill was sent back to the Senate. An evening session was held, when Mr. Kelley spoke at length in favor of the

A colored school-teacher in Virginia has obtained \$1,000 damages from a ratiroad company for having been ejected from a railroad car. = A hotel has been burned at Hull, Mass. ==== The coal miners' strike continues.=== day, by the following score : Deery, 500; Dion, 479.

Col. Burke and eight other Fenian exiles arrived in the Russia, ..... A disaster at the Brooklyn Gas Works destroyed \$150,000 worth of property, and killed one man. "Reddy the Blacksmith" is released on \$5,000 bail. The question of Eric Preferred dividends is up again in the courts. —— The evidence is closed in the trial of the Camden election rioters. —— A truce is declared between the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Companies. ..... A. W. Leggett is elected President of the Central Grant Committee The sleighing was excellent. = === Gold, 1104, 1102, 1104. Thermometer, 21°, 35°, 29°.

The House Naval Committee imagines that it has discovered that there is a way of selling the Brooklyn Navy Yard without having the property on which it is located revert to the

City. Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania last evening addressed the House on the subject of San Domingo, presenting many arguments-some new and some strong-in favor of its annexation.

The Senate wasted more time yesterday in discussing Mr. Trumbull's Importunity bill. The discussion, we venture to say, has cost the Senate greater sacrifices of personal comfort than all the impatient, pleading officeseekers they have ever listened to. But if the Importunity bill had been passed over, a Steamship Subsidy bill would have been acted

How it happened that the terrible explosion at the Brooklyn gas-works yesterday resulted in such little loss of life will always remain a mystery. An immense gas reservoir was blown to pieces, the flame of the explosion shot two hundred feet into the air, the concussion shattered buildings a considerable distance removed, and yet only one person was fatally injured. It seems a miracle that hundreds of were not instantly killed. There are grounds

for suspecting that culpable carelessness rendered possible this disaster. It is the third explosion which has occurred in the same works within a few weeks, and this fact alone shows that a strict inquiry into the cause of this disaster ought to be made.

The point of the long decision of Judge Blatchford in the habeas corpus case of Gen. Neill, which we publish elsewhere, is that State Courts cannot release United States enlisted soldiers from their obligations to the Government. Judge McCunn and his associates will do well to take notice.

Bourbaki in the East has been pushed by Manteuffel beyond the Saone, and across the Doubs River. Next he must cross the Swiss frontier or stand and fight. One other alternative remains to him in a surrender without fighting; but this, of course, the Commander of the late Imperial Guard will never be suspected of contemplating.

Nine others of the Fenians released from British prisons reached the city yesterday, and were unfortunate enough to fall immediately captive to Tammany. Doubtless their sufferings in prison were great and undeserved, but they could hardly have been more severe than those attendant on their riotous and indecent reception on our shores.

The Storm Signal Corps asks Congress for an appropriation to extend its service. It ought to have it, for the value of the service has recently had repeated and full illustration. It would further add to the practical value of the reports published daily by the Corps if they were given in more popular form, which could be readily understood by non-scientific yet weather-wise readers.

All of the friends of the living ruffian Haggerty profess themselves, now that he is dead, disposed, if they had dared, to give him up to justice. There is no such virtue as gratitude extant among thieves. So much, at least, in the way of moral is deduced from the inquest on the body of the murdered man. The only other noteworthy result is the virtual acquittal of the murderer-but this will surprise no one.

We might have expected some such absurd conclusion to the late encouraging legislation of the Senate on the Income tax repeal as that which has just overtaken it in the House. In fact, we had a presentiment that the ingenuity of the opponents of the bill would devise some unique method of defeating it. The point of order has been raised in the House that the Senate had no constitutional right to originate this measure to reduce revenue; the point has been sustained, and the bill which the Senate lately passed has been returned to it. In due season, doubtless, the House will pass a bill and submit it to the Senate. Then, of course, we may expect the vexed Senate to have changed its mind. It is thus Congress too frequently trifles with public time and patience.

The capitulation of Paris has not been formally concluded, for some reason not fully explained in our dispatches. M. Favre has vainly delayed in the hope of obtaining better terms of the Germans, and has returned to Paris. The last conference between himself and Count Bismarck continued for four hours, and was reported to be angry and discordant, though of the value of this statement we do not hold a very high appreciation. M. Favre returned to Paris on Wednesday evening without, as far as known, concluding the terms of surrender, and the Germans have renewed their fire on the forts and city. This would indicate that negotiations had been broken off, but for the accompanying statement that passes had been granted for two other members of the Committee of National Defense. It is not at all likely that M. Favre was authorized by his associates on his visit to Versailles to accept any terms which Count Bismarck might offer without further consultation with the Paris Government. He returns to Paris doubtless bearing Count Bismarck's positive and only terms, and will submit them to the Committee. When M. Favre and his two associates for whom passes have been granted revisit Versailles, it will, doubtless, be with authority to accept the inevitable. In the absence of positive and trustworthy statements this theory is all that can be deduced from the reported movements. That the surrender is inevitable, and that at an early date; that the Germans are resolute in their demands, and that Paris is wholly demoralized in spirit, and without means of longer resistance, is evident from our numerous and corroborative dispatches.

BRIBERY-DIRECT AND OTHER. Gov. Hoffman's proposition that Bribery at Elections be farther inhibited by a Constitutional Amendment, is destined, we trust, to prevail. We venture to suggest that the provisions of the Constitution of 1867, from which the Governor seems to have taken his cue, might better be copied verbatim, including Art. XIII. which deals with the corruption of legislators and others holding official trusts. Those provisions were matured by the help of some of the ablest men of either party, and cannot easily be improved. Bribery at the polls and bribery in legislative halls and courts misnamed of justice are parts of one whole, and will stand or fall together. They can be most effectively dealt with together. The provisions regarding them of the Constitution aforesaid are comprehensive, searching, thorough. May we not hope that they will at least be impartially considered?

But Bribery at Elections has deeper roots and subtler phases which should also be con-

fronted. We will indicate some of them: 1. In prospect of our last State Election, nearly every one who could vote in our City. and had no better employment, was set to work on boulevards, streets, parks, &c., &c. Some of them could work; others could not; but that did not matter. They were hired and paid by our Municipal masters, not because the City needed their services, but because Hoffman & Co. needed their votes, whereof thousands were thus secured. The tax-payers suffered, but the Ring triumphed. No one imagines that the work thus performed (other than voting) was worth half its cost. Is there to be any punishment of this form of bribery ?"

II. A good many hundreds of active, shrewd, efficient persons hold stands in our Public Markets. They pay somewhat for these to the persons in that thickly settled part of the city City; much more, it is generally understood,

their stands. Most if not all of them understand full well that they will hold tighter and pay less if they vote and work for the Democratic ticket than otherwise. Is this form of bribery to be punished? If not, why

III. A great many persons see fit to live in our City by means which the law disapproves. They sell liquor without license; they keep gambling-dens or haunts of infamy, while quite aware that the State vetoes such doings. The law being against them, they make friends of the law's ministers, by subscribing freely to Democratic election funds, electioneering for Tammany, and voting for Hoffman & Co. as often as they can do it with safety. The reward of this party fealty is impunity in de-bauching and plundering the simple and unwary. Is there any justice for the sufferers by this phase of bribery at elections?

IV. In most great cities, but conspicuously in this, there are large numbers who call themselves "sports," and are known to others as 'roughs," which would seem to be an abbreviation of "rufflans." They make night hideous by their orgies and their frays, trooping from drunkery to drunkery throughout the hours of darkness, and diversifying habitual obscenity and blasphemy by savage assaults on the defenseless and an occasional murder. Sometimes, but quite rarely, they render the public a service by crippling and killing one another; but this is not on their programme, and they generally avoid it. These villains are all Democrats by instinct, and ready to swear into citizenship a batch of foreigners just landed, to pack the primaries of their own party, raise a riot at ours, or head a gang of green repeaters, and show them how easy and safe is the polling of ten or fifteen votes each, as may be wanted. It is perfectly understood that they are to be paid for extra services to the party by being let off on straw bail, or having the indictment pigeon-holed, or the sentence deferred, whenever their crimes shall have brought them under the ban of the law. Ought not this kind of bribery to be interdicted 9

-Such are a few of the abuses which we would wish to see reached and ended by the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Let the friends of a pure ballot-box and honest legislation help us all they can, but be sure to take what they can get.

AFTER THE WAR.

The war may be regarded as closed. What-

ever terms Prussia chooses to impose upon her prostrate enemy she has the power to enforce, and France has practically to begin the world anew. She is dethroned from her first place among the nations of Europe-a place which she has so long and so haughtily held-and we can see little reason for believing that she will ever resume it. She cannot escape important cessions of territory which will henceforward, instead of standing as her defense and bulwark, abut threateningly upon her frontiers; she has lost more wealth than she can reacquire in two generations; she is without a government; never a nation not absolutely trampled out of existence was in more forlorn extremity. It will be fortunate if she gets back to a stable and defined government without some wide outbreak of revolutionary atrocity like that which saddened the world a century ago; and it will be doubly fortunate if Paris, after its long famine, does not find pestilence coming in the wake of peace. It is the frequent sequel of long famine, succeeded by abundance; almost the inevitable one, where extensive communities are involved. The iron has entered deeply enough into the soul of France already, and we pray that she may be spared from this further extremity of

misery and loss. It is likely that both in France and Germany the disposition to emigrate and find new homes eyond the reach of these ever-recurring and desolating wars will be greatly quickened and stimulated. France hitherto has shown but little of the emigrating disposition. Her sons and daughters have preferred to stay at home, enduring poverty and lowly fortune rather than risk the chance of prosperity and opulence abroad. But this war has taught all classes the insecure tenure by which they hold even their humblest possessions. They are, and will remain for a generation at least, unless something in the nature of a special providence releases them, at the mercy of Prussia. We don't think the French people will like this altogether. It is quite likely that the emigration thence will be unprecedented, and it is within probability that the exodus thence may be as great as that which took place from Ireland in the years succeeding the famine. If this anticipation be correct, the emigrants will of course come to this country, as there is no other sufficient refuge for them; they will bring with them their wives and children, their ingenious arts, and the meager mythology of their household gods. We have room for them; as we have room for the increased hosts which will swarm upon us from Germany as soon as the war is fairly over. For even the victorious the conflict has brought its meed of suffering and impoverishment, as well as to the people whom they have vanquished. After their sturdy outburst of exultation at the victory which the Fatherland has won over its traditional foe, they will begin to pack their feather-beds and earthen pipkins and make their way to the land of the West, where so many of their kindred have already found homes. We have every expectation that the immigration from both these countries will increase extensively as soon as the turmoil of the closing war abates, and that it will continue year after year in ever-augment-

ing volume. Notwithstanding the constant lament of imbeciles who stay in cities where they are not wanted, and have not energy enough to go to places where they are wanted, that they can find nothing to do, the greatest need of the country is men and women who know how to work and have a fair disposition to work. We judge that the fallow fields of the South, untilled or but imperfectly tilled for the last ten years, would at once afford labor and sustenance, and supply future homes to a million of people more than now inhabit them; and with every additional laborer would come a direct and immediate enhancement of our national wealth. We have already one Pacific Railroad, opening territories of boundless extent and fertility, and two more are in course of construction. Upon the domains which these will traverse we can colonize the refugees of the world. They may come from far and near, in numbers "like which the populous North poured never from her frozen loins," or in multitudes like those which swarmed behind the standard of Mithridates; we have room for them all, and inter-continenal territories where they may build a new Fatherland interfused with a Yankee leaven, and a new France which sub-

erecting barricades against its oppress erects wooden platforms from which to abuse (if such it has) its unfaithful members of Con-

We are glad that we have here so ample a refuge for the sorely entreated peoples of the earth; and it is some satisfaction to consider that the refugees, instead of burdening, immediately begin to adorn and enrich the land of their refuge. Their labor, like mercy, is twice blessed. It blesses the laborer and its beneficence overflows upon the generation amid which he toils. Those already born may live to see all the refined and ingenious industries of France transferred to our soil, as the present generation has witnessed the transfer hither of the wider but equally useful and salutary industries of Germany. We shall produce here the silks of Lyons, the wines of Bordeaux and the Rhine, the porcelain of Sevres and Dresden, the jewels, the bronzes, and the rich and various ornaments of Paris. But above all, we hope that we shall give a peaceful and secure home to industry; one sheltered from the peril of perpetual wars and not cursed with the domination of either Bonaparte or Hohenzollern.

ERIE IN NEW-JERSEY. As the main stem of the Erie Railway runs through New-Jersey, an Erie lobby at Trenton and an Erie faction in the Legislature are matters of course, and the manipulations of James Fisk, jr., in our sister State do not differ materially in character from those which he exploits at Albany. In the courts of law across the river he is otherwise situated. Law in New-Jersey is only purchasable in the raw material. After it has been manufactured by a Legislature it is out of the market. The heaviest manipulator of legislation in New-Jersey has always been the Camden and Amboy, and after a conscientious review of the whole question we are not sure but it is the best buyer, for it bribes not only the members but the State itself, always giving a guid pro quo to the commonwealth for any fresh advantages conceded. Fisk, ir., falls short of this high excellence in bribery. He buys only the members, giving nothing to the State, and so offers a temptation to the succeeding Legislature to bring in acts of repeal, and thus be bought over again. Through this painful and not at all gainful task, Mr. Fisk, jr., is just now passing.

By one of the most adroitly managed lobbies ever known, Erie secured a year ago some substantial advantages. The first was an act relieving the property of the road east of the westerly verge of Bergen Hights from all local taxation, the payment of one-half of one per cent annually directly to the State, on a valuation fixed by the President of the road on his sworn statement, being put in lieu of all other taxes of whatever nature. This act exempted the tunnel, the Long Dock property, and all the large shops and landed estate of the Erie near Pavonia, from local taxation. The bill went through easily, for it has been the policy of New-Jersey to make corporations support the State, and it was not the policy of Camden and Amboy to protest, for it might by so doing disturb its own contracts of like nature. Jersey City lost an annual income of \$60,000, but received small sympathy from any quarter, and this "big strike," if it stood alone, would probably protect itself at small expense.

Another hit made, and of the same general characteristics, was a charter for a branch road from any point in Hudson County to Port Jervis, in which this same condition of one-half of one per cent taxation was affixed, the President of the road to assess its valuea somewhat valuable perquisite. Erie also secured a provision, positively in one and constructively in another of the two acts mentioned, that "no municipal power or arrangement whatever shall be set up to defeat the true intent and meaning of this act," thus repealing all stipulations heretofore made with localities.

The final legislative success of the Erie lobb was in the matter of the Paterson freight charges. It purports to be an amendment to an Act of 1839, under which the heavy manufacturing firms of that city had a moderate pro rata freight charge on their products. They had brought numerous suits against the Eric for overcharges, had secured eighty judgments, and suddenly found that the law under which their suits were prosecuted had gone from under them, was in effect repealed, and they were compelled to stand the costs. Moreover, the manufacturers made another unpleasant discovery. The act of 1839 gave them a penalty of one hundred dollars in each case of overcharge, and some individuals brought ten or twenty suits each. The Amendment of 1870 enacts that a recovery for one overcharge shall operate as a perpetual license to the Erie to overcharge the person so recovering for his whole life, after the recovery of one penalty. When Erie has once satisfied the law it can never be put in peril again, though it may commit the same offense a thousand times over. The old rule of law, that a second violation is worse than the first, is reversed in this instance.

The chances are that all this legislation-we will use no adjectives in connection with itwill be repealed during the present session of the New-Jersey Legislature, or only be retained upon the statute-book at an immense cost of greenbacks. The interests arrayed against the road are numerous and powerful. Jersey City will strike heavily for the restoration of its municipal taxation. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad still has a "frog in its throat," and will fight for its ancient free use of the tunnel, while all the people on the line of the Morris and Essex Road, annoyed by vexatious and unnecessary delays at the tunnel, take sides against the Erie. Paterson is almost a unit, and is ready for vengeance as well as restitution; and still another formidable opposition comes from the shore-owners on the Passaic who have been cut off, without compensation, from their river fronts by the Paterson and Newark branch of the Erie. To pacify all these stubborn enemies, or to conquer them, will be an expensive undertaking. Erie is on the defensive, and is sure to have a warm time of it, and perhaps may discover that greed and ounning some times overreach themselves.

A proposal is now before one of the municipal departments to establish in the Central Park a museum of relics illustrating the history and progress of the City of New-York. This is a very good idea, and we hope the museum will be made as comprehensive as possible. Among the rare and curious documents which ought to be added to the collection let us suggest the accounts of various street-opening commissions for a series of years; the private ledger of Mr. William M. I'weed; a complete file of the city and county tax-levies; all the bills for work on the New Court-House; the articles of agreement between the Tammany Ring and the Vice-Presi-

of Peter B. Sweeny and Police Commissioner Barr are frequently mentioned. A few reams of Judge McCunn's naturalization certificates signed in blank, a copy of The World containing the article on Mayor Hall and the corruptionists of the Ring, a view of the Americus Ball, and Col. Fisk's gum shoes, would be interesting additions to the cabinet of miscellaneous curiosities. The museum would be incomplete, however, without some personal relies of the present members of the Ring; see, nicely labeled, in a glass case, a full col-lection of their skeletons.

REMOVING THE CAPITAL.

We to-day accord a full hearing to those who seek a transfer of the Federal Metropolis from the banks of the Potomac to those of the Mississippi. Mr. L. U. Reavis, who thus addresses President Grant on the subject, was an early and has been not only an earnest but an indefatigable champion of removal. He has worked more, and we judge to better purpose, than any of his allies; and the considerations which favor removal have never been more fully nor more cogently set forth than they are in the letter herewith published.

Yet we think the President is substantially if not technically right in his position that the Capital is not to be removed by a mere majority vote in each House—a majority which may number less than one-third of the members entitled to sit in that House. The Capital of a great Nation is not to be mounted on wheels and dragged hither and thither as a casual majority may dictate. We do not dispute the legal efficacy of such a vote; we only maintain that Removal is so grave a topic that, though the Constitution does not expressly prescribe it, something very like a Constitutional Amendment should be required to effect it. And this is what the President intended by his casual remarks quoted by Mr. R. On the next point, we are in full accord with

Mr. Reavis. The Capital question should be fully considered and finally settled now. The westward and southward extension of our area, until it has become many times what it was in 1787, raises a fair presumption that the Capital needs to be re-located. The fact (if fact it be) that the Valley of the Potomac proffered the fittest site in in 1800, by no means proves that it remains such to this day. The fair inference is otherwise. Hence we say, Let us take up the subject and dispose of it conclusively-that is, for so long as our country shall remain essentially what it is. If we shall go on annexing, until we rule the entire continent, it is probable that New-Orleans, or Vera Cruz, or Nicaragua, or Panama, will then be the spot for our Capital. But, having quadrupled our original area by additions on two sides only, and there paused, let us determine whether Washington shall or shall not remain the Mecca of our office-seeking pilgrims, before we spend another mill in buying costly grounds and erecting buildings at Washington, which could not be sold for five per cent. of their cost in case the Government shall ever leave them behind it.

But we are not convinced that a central location is so important as Mr. Reavis esteems it. Other things being quite equal, such location is expedient; but other things rarely or never are equal. So London is the capital of Great Britain, Paris of France, Stockholm of Sweden, and Lisbon of Portugal, though neither of them is near the center of the kingdom. Nay, St. Petersburg, the modern capital of Russia, is by no means so central as was that Moscow which Peter the Great abandoned. Rome is not so near the center of Italy as Florence is; yet the latter is about to give place to the former. China is a very old, conservative country; yet Peking, her modern capital, is not so central to her territory as legislature that may feel so disposed. We beg her earlier capitals were. In short, we concede to geographical position a very subordinate importance in the location of a seat of government. Mr. Reavis may wisely consider that his own St. Louis is not so near the center of our present domain as Topeka or Fort Riley, and govern himself accordingly.

We have not a doubt that New-York is the most desirable point in the Union for the location of its Capital. Nine-tenths of our own people whose duties constrain them to reside or sojourn at the Capital, with ten-tenths of the Old World's Embassadors and other visitants, would decidedly prefer it. Art, Literature, the Drama, Music, and everything that interests or delights mankind, are more abundantly and cheaply enjoyed here than elsewhere in the New World. Moreover, our politics and municipal rule are so thoroughly rotten that even the presence of Congress and the Federal departments could not further corrupt them.

Yet we do not ask nor seek a removal of the Capital to our City. We are quite content with Washington, though we are confident that One Hundred Million Dollars would have been saved ere this by a location which afforded the denizens of the Federal Metropolis somewhat to live on beside the Government. That the present location was a very grave mistake, we have long been convinced; and we are not sure that the blunder is beyond remedy. But read Mr. Reavis on this point, and form your own opinions.

1876.

The letter of the Hon. John Bigelow which we print this morning will call the attention of the country and of the Government to a subject of vast and universal interest which was in danger of being too long neglected. We are already in startling proximity to the greatest anniversary of all our history. Five years may appear at first thought an ample space for the preparation of any national jubilee, however important; but it needs only a glance at the subject to convince any one that every moment of the time will be required for ent help in "the war of 1812, the Tariff struggle, is the accomplishment of a memorial work which shall be adequate to the occasion.

As to the proper way of celebrating this great political cycle, the suggestions of Mr. Bigelow appear to us altogether admirable. The world has pretty well outgrown the fashion of mere monuments as a means of commemorating great epochs in its history. This mode has passed away with the gradual decay of personal loyalty; and the progress of a people has come to be regarded as a matter of far profounder importance than the glory of a dynasty. It is especially with reference to the great problem of national growth and development that our existence of a hundred years is a fact of supreme importance to the world. The system founded by our Revolution has endured without material change through an unbroken succession of Presidents and Congresses, and has withstood every conceivable accident of politics, rebellion, and war. As a social experiment, it presents the satisfactory result of the most rapid increase of population and the highest average of comfort and intelligence that history records in a country of such extent. It is therefore our duty to the to those officials by whose favor they keep ballot for the pike; and which, instead of record of a certain law-suit in which the names investigate the causes and the methods of this

extraordinary success, and to classify the facts of our progress in material and spiritual life, for the study of other nations and the use posterity. A system of research so general that recommended by Mr. Bigelow, quicken ing into activity every department of intellectual effort among us, cannot but result in new inspirations and inventions, and a broadening of the sphere of science and speculation We cannot at this moment jenter into a die cussion of the details of this comprehensive and if we had our choice we should like to plan of commemoration, which, if properly carried out, would result in an accumulation of new and precious facts, scarcely less value ble in the domain of thought than was the

revolution of a century ago in the world of politics. We refer our readers to the lucid and forcible exposition of the whole subject by the distinguished scholar and publicies who has evidently given it so thorough us examination, and commend his suggestions to the immediate and earpest consideration of the Press and the Government.

WHAT IS EQUAL PROTECTION? The Supreme Court of California has just illustrated the difference which often exists be tween law and common-sense. The old State statute excluding Clanese testimony was supposed to be rendered inoperative by that claus of the XIVth Amendment to the Feder Constitution which provides that "no State "shall deny to any within its jurisdiction the "equal protection of the laws." It is notorious that the Amendment in question was intended to place all men on an equal footing in the courts, without regard to race, and to secure for all the enjoyment of the same civil rights Its primary purpose was to relieve the Freed-men of the disabilities imposed upon them by State laws, and especially to enable them to sue and to be sworn as witnesses. The fact that is would apply to the Chinese as well as the col ored people was shown at the time of its passing Under it Chinese witnesses were admitted in California courts, and criminal convictions have been reached on their testimony. The Supreme Court of the State, with the concurrence of four out of five judges, has now decided, however, that the XIVth Amendment does not give Chinamen the right to testify against whites, and does not, so far as can see, give them any protection at all. Is other words, the law, according to this decision, has done its duty when it prescribes equal punishments and gives both races equa facilities for beginning a suit, without equa facilities for prosecuting it. A white man may go into the Chinese quarter of San Frascisco, murder one or two of the Celestials, and rob half a dozen Chinese houses; and though a score of intelligent Chinamen, respectable merchants perhaps, truthful and honorable, m the better class of them almost always and may have witnessed the crimes, that man cannot be convicted unless a white witness can be found to appear against him. On the other hand, the real criminal may accuse the Chinamen of assaulting him, and they may be punished on his testimony, though twenty of their countrymen stand ready to swear to the true state of the case. And this, says the Se-preme Court of California, is not denying to the Mongolians "the equal protection of the

We do not purpose to question the technical correctness of this dictum; but it will strike plain people that laws protect two men equals not when they punish them both alike, be when they give both the same facilities le obtaining justice and enforcing their right By this new interpretation the Chinaman be practically no protection at all against a white oppressor. If the Southern courts take the same view, the Freedmen will also be denied their civil rights, and the XIVth Amendment can be neutralized by any Rebel tribanal or that the California decision may be brought at once to the test of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A mysterious and inscrutable demon pervades the usually quiet streets of our neighboring suburb, Williamsburgh. In visible shape it resembles a yest of 12, and it goes about armed with a jack-knik, stabbing women. It is now about a month since the terrible creature issued out of night and made sterions assault moon two ladies, Mrs. Rhined and Ma. Kunselman, who were proceeding quietly to church inflicting upon both dangerous wounds. His sest victim was a Miss Hennico, upon whose face and temple he inflicted several savage gashes; Miss Lie gie Baker was the next who received his attentions Like her predecessors, she was unsuspicious of deger on account of the youthful appearance and diminutive size of her ascallant, and apprehended no assault until the knife of the young assault flashed in her face. Two subsequent victims are reported, one a Miss Bhurkhoff and the other a Mis Annie Disser, the former being severely wounded is the arm and the latter in the lip. As soon as his saults are perpetrated he instantly disappears and has thus far eluded pursuit. His victims are in all cases women. Whether they are old or young the seem alike to inspire in his mind the most frantis fury. It is natural that that quiet suburb should be deeply exercised in mind at the prevalence of a deman so baleful and mysterious, and the most diligent effect is making to capture him. It is said that policemen dressed in women's clothes are pervading the streets inviting assault; and there are dim conjectures that the assailant itself is a vampire of the female species attired in boy's dress. Whatever the solution of this mystery, and it will doubtless turn out to be a case of acute monomania, the exploits of the young monster cannot be read without a shudder, and deserve to take rank among the rarest curios

trust and confidence of a certain class of good dis rens in the legislative function is now before the General Court of Massachusetts. It represents the the ancestors of the petitioners, when they lands in this country, fixed their abode upon the banks of the Neponset River, because of the abundance of therein; that the supply had never failed in saf crises of 1837 and 1857;" but the petition post on to declare, in language so quaint to deserve literal quotation, that "when the troubles came on caused by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the fish in the water of the Neps set quietly departed, and from that time we have een deprived of our hereditary luxuries." The loyal and fish-loving population therefore lost naturally to the Legislature to cause the first truants to come back to their ancient swimming grounds, or give a reason why. It is an old and honored maxim of the unwritten constitution England that Parliament can do anything make a man a woman; and our agitates are somewhat weakening the force of this exception by insisting that a legislative fiat may make women into men. But it must be a mountain-moving fails that inspires these dwellers by the Nepenset to at the General Court to use its influence to induce to erring menhaden to return and be eaten as of old Mr. Agassiz once set all Boston to cating fish by de claring it was a diet that went Largely to the per duction of brain. It really seems as if stopping the fish supply resulted in a condition of hopeless cer-bral vacuity.

A petition which curiously illustrates the absolute

Robert Collyer is one of the very best pulpit er tors in the United States. He could not be dull, fall to magnetize his audience, if he tried; and is